(e) the Plans by Government to drawn up alternate strategies for power sufficiency by the end of the Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Government is making all efforts to achieve the Tenth Plan target of 41,000 MW.

(b) In the target of 41,000 MW, the Private Sector contribution is 7121 MW (17.3%).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In addition to the benefits from new generating capacity, the power supply position is expected to further improve through:

- An additional capacity of 300 MW is expected to come from renewable sources of energy. In addition, supply of 1000 MW from Tala Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan is expected in the 10th Plan.
- Undertaking energy conservation measures for which the Energy Conservation Act has been enacted and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency constituted.
- Reducing technical losses in distribution. The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) is designed for the attainment of this objective.
- Undertaking Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of existing power stations which combined with improved Operation and Maintenance practices would lead to higher availability and generation.
- Export of power from surplus to deficit region through the gradual development of a National Grid to optimize utilization of generating capacity on an all India basis.
- Installation of captive generating plants. The new Electricity Bill provides for a liberal framework for construction of captive power plants freely.

Difference between power production cost and selling price

†843. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great difference between the cost

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of production of power and the selling price for the power-consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the average power production cost in thermal, hydel and nuclear sectors in the year 2003-2004; and

(c) the average selling price for the domestic power consumers, industrial power consumers, commercial power consumers and the power consumers of agriculture sector at national level in the country during the above said year?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of producing/generating power at various stations varies depending upon the capital cost, technology, fuel, size of plant, location etc. The State Electricity Boards/Electricity Utilities purchase power mainly from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)/National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC). The average tariff for the year 2003-04 in the case of operating projects work out to Rs. 1.47/KWH in the case of NTPC and Rs. 1.03 in the case of NHPC. The average tariff of electricity from nuclear power plant in the country in the year 2001-02 has been Rs. 2.39 per KWH.

(c) State-wise average rate for supply of electricity of various categories of consumers as on 01.04.2004 are given in Annexure. [*See Appendix* 202. *Annexure No.* 3.]

Projects of Power Grid Corporation

844. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Grid Corporation has finalized 18 projects costing about Rs. 11,000 crores in 2003-2004;

(b) if so, the States where the 18 projects are likely to be located;

(c) how many other projects are pending presently;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is excessive centralization in the implementation of these new projects;

(e) the reasons for the highly centralized nature of routine operations; and

(f) the steps proposed to ensure that projects are completed in time?